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# THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

Editor: M. S. Eliatamby, Advocate.

VOL. XLVII No. 40.

(Registered as a Newspaper.)

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1935.

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889

Phone 56. PRICE 5 CTS.

## ITALO-ABYSSINIAN CRISIS

### A STORY OF GREED AND AGGRESSION

### THE BEGINNING OF THE END OF EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM?

By An Asiatic

(Special to the "Hindu Organ")

THE story of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict is a story as old as the hills. It is the eternal story of human greed of down-right selfishness masquerading as altruism, of the strong vaunting their strength and the weak paying the penalty for their weakness. On one side a brave and generous people offending none but only jealous of its own liberty, on the other, a nation recently unified, blustering in its newfound strength and freedom, eager to go forth and conquer. And it will prove a remarkably unequal trial of strength. The one is equipped with all the engines of destruction which modern science has developed; the other has been left behind in the march of time and believing in the immunity of her isolation has not provided herself with all that panoply of war which is today the hallmark of civilisation. For this unpardonable sin she is going to pay, probably with her liberty, if not with her very life.

#### The History of the Tension

The history of the tension between the two countries leading up to the present conflict could be given in a nut-shell. Italy achieved her independence comparatively very late; as a consequence she was far behind in the race for sharing the white man's burden of civilising backward peoples, of looking after them and incidentally taking their money and sapping their vitality. She looked around and thought that Abyssinia would be an easy prey and forthwith invaded her. But the Abyssinians, a race of excellent soldiers, were equal to the task and inflicted a crushing defeat on the Italians at Adowa. This was some forty years ago. Soon after a peace treaty was concluded whereby both the countries solemnly agreed that in any future dispute the arbitration of the sword would not be sought and that they would submit to the decision of an impartial tribunal. About ten years ago Abyssinia was admitted a member of the League of Nations. In 1930 a treaty was concluded between Italy, Great Britain and France pledging that the Emperor of Ethiopia shall have the explicit right of importing arms into his country for the defence of his territories.

#### Pledges Scrapped

These solemn pledges are now being treated as scraps of paper. The contracting parties who are in honour bound to see that justice is done are threatening and cajoling and wheedling Abyssinia to extort concessions to placate Italy. But Italy would not be placated by anything short of an

entire subjection of Abyssinia. Not even this attitude would induce Great Britain or France to denounce Italy's conduct unequivocally. Great Britain who is adept in the art of throwing a cloak of moral fervour on schemes dictated by policy and self-interest, as far as it lies in her power, and without damage to her interests, to avoid giving offence to Italy because she wants a strong Italy to preserve the balance of power in Europe. And it was only a few months back that France and Great Britain talked solemnly of the heinousness of Germany's action in the unilateral repudiation of the Versailles Treaty, a treaty which she was compelled to sign under the most terrible coercion. But treaties freely entered into could be broken with impunity without any word of protest or the least twinge of conscience, because one contracting party happens to be a small weak and what is so convenient a black race. The culmination in this tale of perfidy is reached with the refusal to supply arms to Abyssinia contrary to the express provisions of the treaty and contrary to all the canons of human or divine justice, when she, after appealing pathetically from one power to another and then finally to the League, and all in vain, for the preservation of peace, tried to arm herself for her defence. And all this after that war which was fought to end all wars, to make the world safe for democracy, to preserve the integrity and independence of weak and small nations. What unctuous hypocrisy, what depth of human degradation lost to all sense of decency and honour, what deadening of conscience that could condone the mouthing of moral platitudes even as the hand plunders, does this not reveal? It is only now that one can realise in some measure the hideousness of lies which, like a thick pall, enveloped the earth during the Great War in the guise of moral exaltation and righteous indignation.

#### Appalling

If this, then, is the response of the States when confronted with a moral issue, the bankruptcy of the Christian Churches in moral values is even more appalling. They at least had no business to tamper with truth and justice. They should have thundered forth from their pulpits against the iniquity of a war of aggression. Instead the Archbishop of Canterbury indulges in a futile appeal for peace at the very moment that Italy is massing her munitions and men on the frontiers of Abyssinia. But the most astounding thing of all, the Roman Pontiff, said to be the

### Enhanced Duties on Indian Goods

#### Questions in Indian Assembly

#### NEGOTIATIONS FOR PREFERENCE

Simlt, Sept. 2.

The autumn session of the Legislative Assembly opened today, Sir Abdur Rahim presiding. There was a good attendance in the House and in the public galleries.

Mr. Avanashilingam Chettiar asked questions regarding the increase by the Ceylon Government of import duties on paddy and foodstuffs such as eggs, vegetables and ghee.

Sir Zafrulla Khan, Commerce Member, replied that the Ceylon Government recently with a view to protecting their own producers, increased import duties on certain foodstuffs, but not on paddy.

He admitted that Ceylon copra received preferential treatment in India.

Mr. Avanashilingam Chettiar: Have the Government opened negotiations with a view to getting preference for Indian goods in the Ceylon Market?

The Commerce Member replied that the Government of India has been in communication with the Ceylon Government on the subject of the grant of preferences to Indian goods on import into Ceylon, and negotiations had not yet concluded.

vicegerent of God on earth, who should by his very position speak at least with some show of reason and justice, tries to justify Italy's action by saying—while Italy herself had said that it was a war of defence—that it was a necessary war for expansion and protecting her frontiers, and such a war was justified!

#### Disillusionment

But all this is to the good. We in Asia have been living in a state of hypnotism. We believed implicitly in the explanation of their motives. But the spell is broken and that is the first step towards freedom. The great war stripped the glamour off the Western nations and showed them in all their frightful nakedness. It showed that truth could be a stranger even to the most pious statesman when his self-interest was touched. It again showed that the churches were ever the willing allies, if not the tools, of European Imperialism, betraying the teachings of their founder at every step. All this is confirmed by what is happening in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. It is a sorry tale of greed and grab. It is again a sorry tale of the betrayal of high professions, of lying propaganda, of the churches turning renegades and justifying the unjust ways of men to God.

But there is for us one consolation. We have seen through the Pecksniffian professions of high morality. And when next they mount their high moral horse we shall know how to meet them. And we would not be far wrong if we believe that we are witnessing the beginning of the end of European Imperialism.

## DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP

### Indian Dictators And Republics

(By C. S. Ranga Iyer)

SIR C. P. Ramaswami Iyer said at a public meeting at Berhampur that speaking for himself, he had personally begun to have "less faith in democracy than he had fifteen or twenty years ago". Twenty would be more nearer the truth than fifteen. Twenty years ago the late Dr. T. M. Nair, the founder of the non-Brahmin Movement, wrote: "C. P. is stage-managed by Mrs. Besant. He is young. He has to be stage-managed. Mrs. Besant is the proper lady to stage-manage so promising a young man". Then "C. P." was less than forty years old—a virile Home-Ruler. Apparently he has had an excess of Home Rule! To-day Sir C. P. is no longer young. He is managing the affairs of young Travancore. Like an elder statesman, he is awaiting the staging of the Federation in which, with the Princes thrown in, there will be less of democracy and more of dictatorship. Sir C. P.'s association with an Indian State has made him rapidly to imitate its traditions. They cannot be accurately summed as "dictatorship". Let us hope Sir "C. P." has been inaccurately reported. He must have put an adjective before "dictatorship"—popular or benevolent. Our popular Maharajas are not dictators like their unpopular Ministers and unwanted Advisers. In the one breath they dictate to the Maharajas. In the other breath, they dictate in the name of the Maharaja, to the people.

#### Indian Dictators

Democracy and Dictatorship have existed side by side in this country. They need not necessarily be hostile to each other. There is nothing in the world to-day which India has not had or seen before. We have had our Duryodhans and Hitlers; our Ravana and Mussolinis. Mussolini is a minor Ravana without either the culture of the Emperor of Ceylon or his Domain extending in the East to Strait Settlements and Java, Borneo, Celebes with golden Lanka as the capital and no desire to impose his voice on distant Abyssinia. Ravana had more land than he could manage. Ravana and Duryodhan were regular Dictators. In a series of interesting articles, a learned writer is showing in the columns of Patrika, how they were as ungaily as modern dictators. Probably he will find in the utterances of Duryodhan a passage like this one which I am extracting from Mussolini's life: "Be it known then, once and for all, that Fascism knows no idols, worships no fetiches. It has already stepped, and, if need be, will quietly turn round to step once more, over the more or less putrid body of the Goddess Liberty."

#### Republics In India

If we had our dictators in the past whom the West had not surpassed, we have had also democratic Kings under whom republics flourished. Those who are interested in the study of autonomous republics in ancient India ought to read Mr. Jayaswal's "Hindu Polity". These Republics recognized our Kings and Emperors who in their turn did not interfere with their autonomy. So long as these Republics recognized their liege-lord as "Chakravarti," the Emperor in turn recognized their autonomy. The form that ancient recognition took was acquiescence in the celebration of Aswamedha or Vajpayee or Rajasuya. This may be compared to the taking of the Oath or affirmation of Allegiance by members of the Legis-

lature. Our Congress Republicans have freely taken the Oath of Allegiance even as Republics recognized their Emperors in ancient India, though were controlled by elected Presidents in their own Domain.

The Congress discussions to enter the Councils and accept office resemble the acceptance of the suzerainty of the victor in ancient India. The vanquished party was not robbed either of his title to rule or his domestic or Dominion independence. Even so, the vanquished Hindus—vanquished over Communal Award—propose to become victors by following the good old policy. Mr. B. C. Chatterjee put up a big fight for the Bengal Hindus in particular and Hindu India generally before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. "B. C. C." writing in the Statesman, has invited the Hindus, while recognizing the limitations of the new reforms, to come forward in a spirit of optimism instead of sulking like Achilles in the camp. He came to move the principal resolution of condolence at the London meeting to the late Mr. Sen Gupta, over which I had the honour to preside. I remember in a conversation "B. C. C." was boiling over the betrayal of Hindus over the Communal Award. He did not think the Hindus would go anywhere near the Provincial Councils. That was the right spirit then. Now I am glad, he is not for installing the Muslim dictators as dictators by boycotting whatever there is of democracy in the proposed Provincial Autonomy. "B. C. C." is not afraid of safeguards. In the recently uttered words of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, "How long could a Governor go on vetoing. Provided there was patriotism, knowledge and the self-sacrificing spirit, the safeguards would not count. They would only be illusory not real."

#### A Strange Combination

Under the new Dispensation, in the Provinces, we have a strange combination of Democracy and Dictatorship. The former is what Mr. Jinnah described in the Assembly in the following words while critically approving of the provincial part of the new Constitution: "I may be wrong or I may be right, but I do believe and I have no hesitation in saying so no the floor of this House that so far as the provincial schemes are concerned, they are undoubtedly an advance on the present and that is why I want to make a distinction. They are an advance to this extent, and I will put it shortly. First of all the franchise, the enlargement of the electors and voters. That is the foundation stone of any Constitution. That is an advance in my judgment. Next, all the Members of the Provincial Legislatures will be elected; that is an advance. Your Cabinet in the provinces will be of the elected Members responsible to the Legislature and the Legislature will be responsible to the electorate. That frame-work of the Provincial Constitution is undoubtedly an advance." (Legislative Assembly Debates 7th February 1935, see Official Report, pages 524 and 25.)

Never Siren sang sweeter than Mr. Jinnah which accounts for the Congress voting for the provincial part of the new Constitution. Mr. Jinnah, like the Muslim die-hards, was however, opposed to the Federation which would bring in the Princely dictators who, he felt, would swallow up British Indian democracy's representatives! As the Muslims know that the majority of the Princes are Hindus, they

(Continued on page 3)



**NOTICE**  
**N. Kandiah**  
 LICENSED  
**AUCTIONEER**  
 AND  
**Commissioner of Sales**  
**KODDADY, JAFFNA.**  
 (M. 75, 1-6 to 31-12-35) (r)



**Hindu Organ.**

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1935.

A COLONISTS' UNION FOR  
 KARACHCHI

OPINION MAY BE DIVIDED AS TO the merits of the numerous schemes put into operation at the instance of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands to promote food production in the country. But no one can question the honesty of purpose or the patriotic feeling which inspired those schemes. The Hon. the Minister for Agriculture, if he has failed to achieve the results he intended, has, at least, succeeded in giving a practical direction to a policy calculated to make the country self-sufficient with regard to her food. It is not necessary today to examine the causes of failure of some of the colonisation schemes for which large sums of money have been expended without adequate return. Some of these were entirely beyond the control of the Ministry while some were not foreseen. We have no doubt that in the future every effort will be made to overcome obstacles and render the conditions of colonists tolerable.

It is hardly to be expected that the Executive Committee for Agriculture would anticipate all the needs of the colonists and provide for them. Nor is it fair that the responsibility in this respect should fall entirely on the State. The State and the colonists should meet each other half way. The colonists cannot shirk their share of the burden and throw the blame on the State. Paddy cultivation can never be encouraged by means of doles to colonists. It is necessary that the colonists should recognise the limit of the State's responsibility and not clamour for concessions where they should help themselves.

If some of the urgent needs of the colonists at Karachchi have not been attended to till now by the State, it is partly due to the fact that the colonists have not organised themselves into a Union and exhausted the possibilities of co-operative self-help. There are spheres of action in which the State alone could help, and such help would be forthcoming if a persistent agitation were set up by a Colonists' Union. The Government cannot afford to refuse to listen to the demands of a united body, especially when such demands are reasonable.

The Karachchi Advisory Committee can only tender advice on matters referred to it for consideration. The District Agricultural Committee has to occupy itself with matters affecting the entire district. A Union of Karachchi cultivators will be in a position to concentrate its attention on the

problems directly concerning food growers under the Karachchi scheme. The members will be free to take measures to protect their own interests, prevail on the Government to redress their grievances, join hands to help themselves on a co-operative basis and solve their problems better than now when each cultivator looks after his own interests. It would be easy for the members of a Union to pool their resources, overcome obstacles and cheapen costs of production.

It is gratifying to note that among the paddy growers at Karachchi are some of the leading men of the community whose education and position in society should command for them the confidence of the rest of the colonists. It is up to these gentlemen to take a lead to organise a Union of the Colonists for their mutual benefit.

The Union organised on a sound basis should be in a position to make its voice heard in the State Council and address itself to the problems of labour, grazing facilities, hay-making, cattle-breeding, use of machinery in agricultural operations transport and the provision of much needed amenities at Klinochchi. An organised and articulate Union of cultivators will contribute more towards the success of the Karachchi Colonisation Scheme than all the official suggestions and proposals that lie pigeon-holed somewhere.

We trust this matter will receive the earnest attention of the leading farm-owners at Karachchi who along with their humble brethren have waited long and trustfully, but in vain, for State assistance to help them out of their difficulties.

### J. H. C. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

#### Annual General Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College and Branch Schools was held on the 30th ultimo at the Jaffna Hindu College. Gate Mudaliyar A. Naganathan, J. P., U. P. M., President, presided.

Votes of condolence on the deaths of Adigar M. S. Ramalingam and Mr. V. Ramalingam (Secretary), members of the Board, were passed.

#### New Directors

Four vacancies caused by the deaths of Messrs A. Ambalawanan, V. Ramalingam and Adigar M. S. Ramalingam and by the resignation of Mr. M. S. Rasaratnam were filled by the election of the following gentlemen:—Muhandiram S. Kandiah, Dr. S. Subramaniam, Mr. A. Chellappah and Mr. S. Patanjali.

#### Office-Bearers

The election of Office-bearers resulted as follows:—

President:—Gate Mudaliyar A. Naganathan J. P., U. P. M.

Vice-President:—Mr. V. Casipillai.

Manager:—Mr. W. Duraiswamy  
 Secretary:—Mr. R. Sivagurunathan

Asst. Secretary:—Mr. E. Kathiravelu

Treasurer:—Mr. S. Adchalingam  
 Managing Committee:—The Office-bearers, Messrs R. R. Nalliah, S. Rajaratnam, P. K. Somasundram and the Principal.

Auditor:—Mr. S. M. Visuvalingam

• Muhandiram S. Kandiah and V. Ponnambalam were appointed visitors

With a vote of thanks to chair and the singing of Thevaram the meeting came to a close.

### Obiter Dicta—L.

## GOLDEN JUBILEE

#### Of These Dicta

LIFE is best counted by chapters instead of by length of days. This is the fiftieth of my secular meditations. I am proud of this milestone. It marks the Golden Jubilee of these dicta. The temptation to look back is irresistible, and I look back. Am I not free to say that I have not set down aught in malice? For the good of the reader, for the good of the people of my country, I have written candidly and courageously on many subjects—and no man dare call me a coward—and I have reasons to rejoice that much of what has so far been written has done some good somewhere.

#### A Point Stressed.

ONE of the most important matters to which I have been drawing serious attention is the tendency, among many Tamils, towards a sort of slave mentality, particularly when in contact with Europeans and Americans. This infirmity seems to die hard. A few months ago I happened to be convener of an important Committee. In the notice of the meeting I inserted my house as the place of meeting, and the notice was duly sent on to the Tamil gentleman who was acting as Secretary. That man had the impertinence to come to me with the notice and say, without any apology, and as an established fact in respect of which there could be no question, "Mr.—cannot come to your place!" And Mr.—was a white man!!! Explosion—and the meeting was not held anywhere!

#### A Swaraj Argument

IN PURSUANCE of my purpose to correct this kind of worshipping of white men (those poor fellows are not to blame for it.) I made use, I remember, in these columns, of an argument that should carry conviction. Let me repeat it as a Jubilee thought. Briefly stated it is this. How can you consistently ask for self-Government when, in matters already within your power, you cannot get on without a white man? A Tamil school must have a white principal; a Tamil meeting must have a white president; a Tamil association cannot do without a white head; and a Tamil function must have white honours—how can you govern any country? How can you?

#### "Devolution"

THIS is a huge joke perpetrated a couple of years ago upon a band of gullible Tamils by astute far-seeing men in the United States of America. The government of certain schools and other institutions in Jaffna were, by this stunt, to have passed absolutely into the hands of a body of Tamils of this country. There was a pious charter of emancipation. The Tamils accepted it. Then discoveries began to be made, and came disillusionment. The whites had certain preserves, in respect of which the Tamils were practically un-touchables. Moreover, the scheme of devolution did not, in any degree, dislodge the original white governing persons from their privileges and positions. The Tamil worm turned. And the result? There has been devolution. America still pulls the strings, and the puppets keep dancing to the old, old tunes.

#### Camouflage.

AT SOME public performances lately there was a great deal of downright camouflage. Lectures were delivered by a religious propagandist with his religion. Three of the Chairmen at these lectures were persons professing another faith. While the lecturer was criticising, at least not commending, articles of the Chairmen's faith, the eclectic presidents sat sphinx-wise, mute and emotionless. Was it a gesture of grand tolerance or profound acquiescence? What was the point in getting non-Christians to preside at

Christian propagandist addresses? It is all a sort of make-believe, a kind of camouflage. The same must be said of a Hindu gentleman's eulogium on Roman Catholicism—it had nothing to do with the forthcoming State Council elections—at a recent Roman Catholic public function in honour of a high Roman Ecclesiastic. The wolf and the lamb feeding together!

#### Abdulla's Gramophone

THIS IS a problem for the police. The gramophone that is set going in Abdulla's shop in Grand Bazaar does discourse very fine music, certainly makes no end of noise. It draws crowds of unemployed men to the spot and they block up half the road (and it is now a two-way traffic road) and cannot hear the warning notes of motor-horns because of the more melodious music of Abdulla's gramophone. Heavily loaded bullock carts, with arrogant drivers monopolising much of this narrow road and cursing all and sundry in their path with immelodious maledictions, contribute considerably to the deafening of the ears of the Abdulla gramophone crowd. All this is dangerous, and the poor policeman at the junction has only one pair of eyes. The police must do something to abate this Abdulla business.

#### 'Bus H. 406 Keerimalai

THE DRIVER of this is a man of very great daring. On Tuesday, the 27th ultimo, in the afternoon, on this side of Mahatma on the Kankasanturai road, as H. 406, Keerimalai, coming from the Jaffna side was bent on carrying into car X 1834 going to Town, and on the crash being averted by a hairbreadth by the car-driver's voluble Malayalam oaths, the 'Bus H. 406 was determined, in the alternative, to carry destruction to a double bullock-cart which was parallel to Car X 1834, and it was the combined cursing capacity of the carter and the driver of X 1834 that prevented an awful crash. It may not be possible to put into an affidavit that the driver of 'Bus H. 406 Keerimalai is or is not a temperance worker, and, on the date in question and at the time and place aforesaid, the atmosphere was so charged with the brimstone odour of voluble, vociferous, vitriolic oaths, that any smell of alcohol was difficult to detect. In any case a heart to heart chat by a police officer with the driver of 'Bus H. 406 Keerimalai may convert his soul.

#### Post-dated Procedure

THERE are many irregular things in Jaffna. If you say so people get angry and cry out "Oh! it is nothing. What is the good of procedure?" Here is a germ of indigenous procedure. A Society there is which, I am told, post-dates its election results. Everybody knows about post-dated cheques, but a post-dated appointment is something amusing. Office-bearers are elected in June of 1934 to function from January 1935! Why elect in June? Why not in November, if the heavy rainfall and piercing cold of December are likely to prevent the possibility of a quorum of electors? This story of the elections of men in June of one year to function as from January of the following year is downright nonsense. Yet, earth-worms don't like daylight. May they thrive well and long!

#### Preparatory to Retirement

I HAVE not been writing *Obiter Dicta* for some time, because I was reluctant to push my profanities into the columns of the *Hindu Organ* which, during the last few weeks, happened to be full of religious matters, constructive and controversial. Another reason is that I have given myself leave preparatory to retirement from the office of *Obiter Dictator*, retirement from all

## Pt. Jawaharlal Released

### FLYING TO EUROPE

#### Wife's Condition Serious

Simla, Sep. 3.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received a telegram from Dr. Steffen, Medical Officer of the Sanatorium at Badenweiler, that the condition of Mrs. Kamala Nehru is critical.

In view of this news, His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council has decided to allow Pandit Jawaharlal to proceed at once to Europe to join his wife and for this purpose, has suspended his sentence, under Section 410 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Pandit Jawaharlal was released from the Almora Jail this morning.

#### MRS NEHRU'S CONDITION

Prague, Sep. 3.

Private advices from Badenweiler indicate that Mrs. Nehru's condition has taken a rather serious turn. She feels extremely weak and finds difficulty in retaining food.

After a second examination, Professor Unverricht, who performed the operation, took a rather grave view whereupon Doctor Atal flew to Vienna to consult Professor Neumann. Friends strongly hold that the early release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will have a beneficial effect.

#### PANDIT NEHRU TO FLY TO EUROPE

#### Gandhiji's Letter To Viceroy

Allahabad, Sep. 3.

It is understood, Mahatma Gandhi wrote to H. E. the Viceroy bringing to His Excellency's notice the state of Mrs. Nehru's health.

Mrs. Pandit, I understand, has cancelled all her engagements for two days to make arrangements for her brother's departure for Europe by the earliest air mail.

It is very likely that he will fly to his wife's bedside by the Imperial Airways plane leaving Bamrauli on Saturday morning.

It is understood that arrangements for passport, etc., are being hurriedly made to enable him to proceed without delay. (Hindu cor.)

### Personal

Mr. K. Kanagasabai of the District Hospital, Klang, has come to Jaffna on leave and is staying at his residence at Moolai.

its privileges and perquisites, its pleasures and its pains, its compensations and its penalties. From the fierce light that beats upon a critic of public sayings and doings it is soothing to get into the cool shades of the quiet of other activities. Cheer! O!

[We feel certain our readers who have enjoyed to devour the "Obiter Dicta" series will not be easily reconciled to the decision which inspires the announcement made today by the gifted author to retire from our columns. On behalf of our readers, we have duly lodged a protest against the proposed step and trust our request to reconsider the decision will be favourably entertained. —Ed. "H. O."]



## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### "A PLEA FOR STATE SCHOOLS."

Sir,—It appears that the Report which I read on the Prize day requires elucidation. It is either within the scope of a Principal's report nor of a letter to the Press to deal with the subject so as to enable a layman to fully understand how a State system of education that will advance in vaster strides the cause of education in the country could be evolved. This system can also be made to satisfy all parties concerned, as has been done in England, for instance. This is a subject worth the findings of an expert commission. I can only rest content with giving a few points in support of my view:—

1. The State should stand *loco parentis* and it is hoped that our Ministry of Education will soon play its part in that respect. A reference to the Report will show my conception of a State.

2. The Report nowhere shows that I am for transferring a school, even if I have the power to do so, to the State straightaway. The Report merely discussed a system into which all educational institutions should fall in.

3. Denominational interests conflict with the cause of education.

4. Unhealthy competition among schools which makes schools selfish to the detriment of the pupil. If the school has a pupil who shows a particular talent and for the development of which it is not equipped, the School instead of advising him to go to another school where he can find scope enough for his "self-realisation" endeavours its best to retain him as long as it could.

5. Schools canvass pupils offering false allurements.

6. Children who are fit for "Secondary" School education should be drafted into Secondary Schools as soon as primary education is completed. This is impossible under the present system.

7. Secondary Schools and Elementary Schools overlap.

8. Elementary schools in our country are, in reality, badly equipped Secondary Schools. Each has a different function to perform.

9. Proper guidance to parents and pupils are withheld for fear of losing pupils.

10. Public revenue goes into the hands of an individual who owns a "private school."

11. Public Revenue cannot be used to advance denominational interests.

12. Progress of education is slow, very slow.

13. Education is too vast and too vital to be entrusted to individuals, or denominations. States became advanced after making education their primary concern.

14. Drafting of boys from one kind of school to another according to their peculiar bias is impossible at present.

15. Secondary education is of various kinds. There is almost only one kind now.

16. Religion is taught in the State Schools in England. Every child is entitled to be taught its own religion. This is impossible under the present system.

17. The "Provided Schools" of England show that a system of Education satisfactory to the various denominations may be evolved in this country, if they will make the education of the country their primary concern.

18. Schools will be used for personal advancement and power.

19. The chief instrument of Nation-building is Education. It should be done on a nation-wide scale.

I regret the brief manner in which I have dealt with the subject. Your valuable space and my subject demand it.

A. Cumaraswamy.

J. H. C.  
3-9-35.

## MATRICULATION RESULTS

### Jaffna Centre

The following have passed the Matriculation Examination of the London University held in June last from Jaffna:—

#### JAFFNA I

##### First Division

K. Kandiah, Jaffna College; V. Perampalam, Parameshwara College; T. Ponnudurai, St. Patrick's College; G. Vivekanandan, St. Patrick's College.

##### Second Division

T. Abraham, Jaffna College; J. G. Aloysius, St. Patrick's College; V. Arasaretnam, Jaffna College; S. Arumugam, St. Bridget's Convent, Colombo and C. M. S. Girls' College; P. F. X. Bastianpillai, St. Patrick's College; T. A. Benedict, St. Patrick's College; V. Chelidurai, St. Henry's College; A. Cumaraswamy, St. Patrick's College; N. A. Emanuel, St. Patrick's College; A. P. Gregory, St. Patrick's College; K. S. Jayasingam, Jaffna College; L. Joseph, St. Patrick's College; D. D. Kalanooriya, St. Patrick's College and Private Study; V. Kanasingam, Hindu College Jaffna; N. Kumara dev, Jaffna College; M. Mathiparaman, Manipay Hindu and St. Patrick's College; C. Nadarajah, St. John's College; K. Nagalingam, St. Henry's College; A. Navaratnam, Jaffna College; S. Navaratnam, St. Patrick's College; V. J. J. Newton, St. John's College; C. W. K. R. Niles, Jaffna College; E. T. N. Niles, St. Patrick's College; A. Ponnampalam, St. Patrick's College; K. Ponnampalam, Jaffna College; A. S. D. Ponnudurai, Ramanathan College; A. Rajagopal, Parameshwara College; S. Rajagopal, St. Patrick's College; M. Rajagopal, Jaffna Hindu College; S. Rajagopal, Victoria and Jaffna Colleges; K. S. Sathiyamoorthy, St. Patrick's College; V. Ratnasinghe, St. Patrick's College; P. Sathivel Jaffna Hindu College; S. Sebastiampillai, St. Henry's College; U. Selvadurai, Jaffna College; C. Sivapadasundaram, Jaffna and Skanda Varodaya Colleges. K. Somalingam, Jaffna College; E. Sundararaj, St. Patrick's College; C. J. Tambiraja, St. John's College; S. Tambirajah, Jaffna Hindu College; A. Teerumalingam, Jaffna College; S. Thirunavukarasu, Jaffna College; S. Thuraiatnam, Central College; P. M. Tuna Raja, Jaffna Hindu College; K. Vanniasingam, Hindu College; S. Visuvanathan, Central College; C. R. Williams, St. Patrick's College.

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##### Second Division

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### SUPPLEMENTARY CERTIFICATE

#### Latin

#### JAFFNA I

S. Chelliah, Private Study; K. Krishnapillai, Parameshwara and Jaffna Colleges; K. Valliparam, Private Study.

#### JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

We are glad to note that 10 students have passed out of 14 presented.

## Democracy And Dictatorship

(Continued from page 1)

do not like the All-India Federation.

### All-India Federation.

No body knows when the Federation is coming and whether it is coming at all in a hurry. Sir Shanmukham Chetty with a curious lack of knowledge of Indian history, in a recent outburst in Cochin said that a "United India" was unknown as India had not come under one Imperial umbrella like that before. Even the ex Presidentship of the Assembly is no excuse for such historic inaccuracy or an unfairness to our forbears which the Dewan of Cochin betrayed. The Federation of to-day is welcome to us not for its novelty but its historicity as it welds two Indies—British and Indian—into one united whole. The Federation is only part of our past, a product of our history, the inevitable culmination of constitutional development, not an undesirable imposition from above, not an unwanted British-made Constitution. If it had no roots in our genius, if it was not the logical out-come of our historic past, if it was a new Imperial or Imperialist monster imposed by Britain, I at any rate would not have given it the support I had consistently given from the time of its inception alike as a student of the history of our Indian Empire and as a believer of the United States of India taking her place as the illustrious mistress of Asia, uniting East and West, in herself, the Jagatguru of mankind. There were no two Indies before the British came.

### United India.

British India and the Indian States is the result of British rule or British conquest, whatever you call it. The Federation idea annihilates the partition of India—a result of British rule. It takes us back to those far off days where Rama was the Emperor from Ayodhya to Lanka. It is utter nonsense for the Dewan of Cochin to pretend that "a United India"—the union of the two Indies under one umbrella is unknown to our history. He may say Ramayana is mythology—though to me it is nothing but the epic story of the Indian Empire, the like of which the world has never seen. But even the pages of authentic history bear testimony to the flourishing of a united, noble Indian Empire, peaceful and happy, proclaiming the glories of God in creation. Such an Empire was the one ever which Asoka ruled a little larger than the present British Empire in India because Asoka's rule extended over Afghanistan and a portion of Persia which were parts of the the Indian Empire. The military and civil administration of Asoka's Empire had, according to the then standard, attained the 'no plus ultra' of perfection. There was peace as well as plenty which alone enabled her representatives to take the torch of Hindu civilization, for Buddhism was but reformed Hinduism, to Turkey, Japan and other parts of Asia. Christianity and Islam are but children of Buddhism on the religious plane and the Empires of Islam and Christendom, but the imitators or inheritors of Asoka's Empire-idea. The Federal India of the new Constitution—with inevitable defects of a new association of traditional autocracy and ill developed democracy—like a flash of light reminds the Hindus of the greatness of the Hindu Empire which shed its serene lustre over the world when the West was sunk in barbarism. That barbarous West which crucified the Son of God, since enlightened by the knowledge of the East, having drunk deep at the fountain of divinity and democracy—Christ was one of the East even though Westerners paint him with blue eyes and yellow hair!—brings back to us our lost treasures. Even the Congress is asking "Shall we recognize them by accepting office or reject them? Whatever the collective wisdom of the Congress may ultimately decide, it is for the Hindus not to be beaten in diplomacy by the Muslims but by courageous statesmanship, under incorruptible leadership break the threatened Anglo Muslim offensive which will inevitably follow in the wake of an arid political policy ploughing the sands of barren irresponsibility.

## SELANGOR SAIVITES' ASSOCIATION

### Annual Meeting

The Eighth Annual General Meeting of members of the Selangor Ceylon Saivites' Association was held on Monday the 22nd July, 1935, in the Selangor Ceylon Tamils' Association Hall, Scott Road, Kuala Lumpur commencing at 5 p.m. The President, Mr. M. V. Kandiah, occupied the Chair. Over sixty members were present and after light refreshments having been served, the meeting commenced with the singing of Thevaram.

The minutes of the Seventh Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed.

In introducing the Report, Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet the Chairman addressed the house and finally proposed the adoption of the Report, Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet. This was carried unanimously.

An application from the S. C. T. A. for permission to enlarge and rebuild their Association premises on land belonging to the Saivites' Association was discussed at length and after very careful consideration, rejected.

Certain amendments to the Rules were passed.

Mr. R. Thampipillay was unanimously elected Trustee in place of the late lamented Mr. K. Chellappah.

Election of Office-bearers and Committee of Management and Honorary Auditors for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

President: Dr. R. Vythilingam; Vice-President: Mr. M. V. Kandiah; Honorary Secretary: Mr. S. Rishah; Honorary Treasurer: Mr. K. M. V. Vasanam; Committee: Messrs V. Aruppillai, K. Ramalingam, P. S. V. vadurai, V. S. Kandiah, K. Murugasu, P. Eliatamby, N. Sinnathamby, M. Sittampalam, K. Chelliah, M. Kanagasabai and R. V. Karakandan. The meeting terminated at 7.45 p.m. with a vote of thanks to the Chair and the singing of Thevaram.

(Cor.)

### Auction Sale

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. 6718.

Chellamma widow of Viavanather Sangarapillai of Puloly West

Vs. Plaintiff.

1. Margaret widow of Mariampillai Leenappu of Thumpalai
2. Emanuel Vincent Samuel of Thumpalai personally and as administrator of the estate of his wife Agnes deceased of Thumpalai Defendants.

Under and by virtue of the Commission issued to me in the above case, I shall put up for Sale by Public Auction the following, at the spot on Saturday 28th September 1935 commencing at 4 p.m.:—

The Northern half share of a divided extent of 14 Lms V. C. out of the land situated at Thumpalai Point Pedro within the Jurisdiction of this Court called Sathakakadavai in extent 7 Lms V. C. Sathakakadavai in extent 15 Lms V. C. Sathakakadavai house 1 and represented by Lot "A" in plan No. 1215 dated 24th day of November 1906, and prepared by G. C. Ganapathipillai Licensed Surveyor and filed with the Fiscal Conveyance No. 12 dated 30th day of January 1907, in extent 7 Lms V. C. and 10 1/2 Ks, according to the said plan, with Palmyras, Coconut Trees, Arecanut Trees, Well and the newly built factory with all the machinery installed therein; bounded on the East by the property of Sinnathamby Poothamby and others, North by the property of the 2nd defendant and others, West by road, South by the property of Cecilia Parimalam wife of Thabimmau and others and by byelane.

T. SUBRAHMANYAN,

Licensed Surveyor, Leveller, Auctioneer and Commissioner.

Puloly West.

Point Pedro.

24 7 35.

Mis. 110, 3-9-35.

## "DISGRACE TO COUNTRY"

JUDGE'S COMMENT ON VERDICT.

### The Northern Assizes

"It is a disgrace to the country that a low caste man should be done to death and the perpetrators of such a crime should go unpunished," remarked the Hon. Mr. Justice L. M. Maartensz in discharging four Vellala accused who stood charged with the murder of a Nalava man of Thunnalai.

This case in which four Vellalas of Thunnalai—Vallipuranathar Chinniah, Chinniah Kandaswamy, Narayanapillai Ramalingam and Mylu Nadaraja—stood charged at the Northern Assizes, with the murder of a Nalava man, Valli Siunavan of the same place, was concluded yesterday.

After a lengthy trial lasting 5 days, the Jury by 5 to 2 found the accused not guilty.

His Lordship acquitted the accused.

### Moore Street Murder

The next case taken up for trial yesterday at the Assizes was one of murder from Moore Street Jaffna, in which one Mohamed Idroos stands charged with the murder on June 15th of Mohammed Meera Mohideen, a cousin of the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty and is defended by Mr. S. D. Tampoe with Mr. T. R. Nalliah instructed by Mr. R. R. Nalliah.

The case is proceeding.

### WEDDING

#### KARALASINGAM—RATNAMMAL

The marriage of Sowbaghiavati Ratnammal, second daughter of the late Mr. C. Muttucumar, Ayurvedic Physician of Vannarponnai, with Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Student-at-law took place this morning at "Kasturilar Walavu" in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. The bride-groom was taken in procession accompanied by the 14 living residents of Jaffna and as the procession wound its way Poorna Kumbam and Arathi were offered at numerous places. The bride's residence "Kamalapathy" was tastefully decorated with flags, bunting and flowers and the ceremonies were performed according to orthodox Hindu fashion. The visitors were received by Dr. and Mrs. V. T. Pasupathy (Sister and Mr. M. Kathiravattipillai, the popular Ayurvedic Physician (brother).

The newly married couple received a large number of presents and congratulatory messages from numerous friends and relatives.

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8588. In the matter of the Estate of the late Sivakkolunthu Rajendram of Vaddukoddai

Deceased. Kumaraswamy Sivakkolunthu of Vaddukoddai

Vs. Petitioner. 1. Sivakkolunthu Sivagpanam of di

2. Chellappah Rajaratnam of Norwood Estate, Kandy Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovenamed praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 22nd day of November 1934 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundram, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 11th day of May 1934 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the father of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 13th day of February 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 24th day of January 1935. Sd. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge.

Extended for 11-9-35. Sd. C. C. D. J.

(O 70. 5 & 9935.)



### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8544.

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Annappillai wife of Saravanamuttu of Puloly East.

Namasivayam Murugesu of Puloly East.  
Vs.  
1. Ponnamma wife of Murugesu of Puloly East.  
2. Chinniah Thangarajah of do presently in F.M.S. by his attorney the 3rd Respondent.  
3. Wife Manonmani of Puloly East Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge on the 8th day of May 1935 in the presence of Mr. K. Mutukumar Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to take out letters of administration with the will annexed be issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 18th day of June 1935 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 11th day of May 1935.

Sgd. K. Kanakasabai,

Acting District Judge.

Order Nisi extended till 13th September 1935.  
(O. 6. 5 & 9-35.)

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary No. 323.

In the matter of the estate of the late Rasanmany wife of Sinnatambiy Kandiah of Tolpuram late of Kajang in F.M.S.  
Deceased.

Sinnatambiy Kandiah of Tolpuram  
Vs.  
1. Parameswary  
2. Rajeswary and  
3. Mankayatharsy daughter of Kandiah  
4. Kandiah Arumathanathan  
5. Thiarajah Subramanian all of Tolpuram now of Kajang in F.M.S.

The 1-4 Respondents are minors by their Guardian-ad-litem the 5th Respondent.  
This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of July 1935 in the presence of Mr. V. Elayathambiy Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as her lawful husband unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 13th day of September 1935 and state objection or shew cause to the contrary.

1st August 1935.

(Sgd.) C. COOMARASWAMY,  
District Judge.

(O. 66. 5 & 9-35.)

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 84.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Maruthayinar chelliah of Varani North  
Deceased.

Maruthayinar Kandiah of Varani North  
Vs.  
1. Valliammai widow of Maruthayinar chelliah of do  
2. Chellammah daughter of Maruthayinar chelliah of do

The 2nd Respondent is a minor appearing by her guardian-ad-litem the 1st Respondent.  
This matter of the petition of the above named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 11th day of July 1935 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Karthikesu Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 27th day of March 1935 having been read, it is declared that the petitioner is as the next of kin of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 16th day of September 1935 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 13 day of August 1935.  
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

(O. 64. 2 & 5-9-35.)

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H. 114 1/8/35 to 31/12/35.



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Printed & published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Vannarponnai West, Jaffna for, and on behalf of the Proprietors the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1935.